UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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36716	7590	03/15/2006	BAUM, RONALD

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/872,502	RUTHERGLEN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ronald Baum	2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>22 December 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-38</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-38</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-326 (Rev. 7-05)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 03082006

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is in reply to applicant's correspondence of 22 December 2005.

2.   Claims 1-38 are pending for examination.

3.   Claims 1-38 remain rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed
> in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for
> patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an
> international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this
> subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United
> States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4.   Claims 1-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Albaugh et al,

U.S. Patent 6,687,831 B1.

5.   As per claim 1; "An apparatus for accessing data from a database through a security

mechanism, the apparatus comprising:

a first application capable of

being executed on a client computer [ABSTRACT, figures 7,8,10-15 and

associated descriptions, as broadly interpreted by the examiner.];

one or more proxy objects

being generated in response to

commands from the first application,

the proxy objects requesting

data from a database [ABSTRACT, figures 7,8,10-15 and associated

descriptions, whereas the use of the multiple security enablement's clearly are

utilized in a database access environment (i.e., figure 7 and associated

description) via proxy object generation/instantiation over the network (i.e.,

Internet), as broadly interpreted by the examiner.];

one or more drivers capable of

being stored on a server computer [ABSTRACT, figures 7,8,10-15 and associated

descriptions, whereas the use of the multiple security enablement's clearly are utilized in

a database access environment (i.e., figure 7 and associated description) via proxy object

generation/instantiation over the network (i.e., Internet), whereas the database access

encompass the particular database driver objects required for access, as broadly

interpreted by the examiner.]; and

a second application capable of

being executed on a server computer

separated from the first application by a security mechanism,

the second application

receiving the proxy objects from the first application,

generating a database query based on the proxy objects and the drivers and

returning the database query results to the first application [ABSTRACT,

figures 7,8,10-15 and associated descriptions, whereas the use of the multiple

security enablement's clearly are utilized in a database access environment (i.e.,

figure 7 and associated description) via associated proxy object

generation/instantiation over the network (i.e., Internet) upon client

initiation/request, whereas the database access encompass the particular database

driver objects required for access with the security mechanism located in the

logical data/object path (i.e., between the client and server(s) with associated

references as accessed across the network via associated ORB processes), as

broadly interpreted by the examiner.].".

Further, as per claim 11, this claim is the method claim for the system (apparatus) claim 1

above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 1 rejection, as such; "A

method for accessing data located behind a security mechanism, comprising: executing a first

application on a client computer that generates one or more proxy objects; communicating the

proxy objects to a second application on an application server; generating one or more database

requests at the application server based on the proxy objects, the database requests being

generating using database drivers; forwarding the database requests to a database; returning the

data from the database to the application server; and providing the data back to the client

computer using the proxy objects.".

Further, as per claim 20, this claim is the system mean plus function claim for the system

(apparatus) claim 1 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 1 rejection,

as such; "A system for accessing; data located behind a security mechanism, comprising: a client

having means for generating one or more database proxy objects in response to a database

request; an application server comprising means for processing the received database proxy

objects and means for using one or more: drivers to generate one or more database requests

based on the database proxy objects; and wherein the client interacts with the database through

the application server so that a security mechanism protecting the client does not interrupt the

accessing of the data in the database.".

6.   Claim 2 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein

        the first and second applications are

                Java language applications.

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 7,8,10-15 and

associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus interfacing

for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-col. 5,line

9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first and second Java language applications, as broadly

interpreted by the examiner.).

        Further, as per claim 12, this claim is the method claim for the system (apparatus) claim 2

above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 2 rejection, as such; "The

method of Claim 11, wherein

        the first and

        second set of applications are

                Java language applications.".

Further, as per claim 21, this claim is the system mean plus function claim for the system

(apparatus) claim 2 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 2 rejection,

as such; "The system of Claim 20, wherein

the generating means and

the processing means are

Java language applications.".

7.   Claim 3 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The apparatus of Claim 2, wherein

the first application comprises an applet.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 7,8,10-15 and

associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus interfacing

for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-col. 5,line

9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second (i.e., servlet) Java language

applications, as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

Further, as per claim 13, this claim is the method claim for the system (apparatus) claim 3

above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 3 rejection, as such; "The

method of claim 12, wherein

executing the first application further comprises

executing a Java applet.".

Further, as per claim 22, this claim is the system mean plus function claim for the system

(apparatus) claim 3 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 3 rejection,

as such; "The system of Claim 21, wherein

the generating means further comprises

an applet.".

8.   Claim 4 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The apparatus of Claim 3,wherein

the second application comprises

a servlet.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 7,8,10-15 and

associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus interfacing

for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-col. 5,line

9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second (i.e., servlet) Java language

applications, as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

9.   Claim 5 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The apparatus of Claim 4 further

comprising

an application server that

executes the servlet.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15

and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus

interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-

col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second (i.e., servlet) Java

language applications, as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

Further, as per claim 14, this claim is the method claim for the system (apparatus) claim 5

above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 5 rejection, as such; "The

method of Claim 13 further comprising executing the second set of applications on the

application server that process the proxy objects from the client computer, wherein the second

set of applications comprises servlets.".

Further, as per claim 23, this claim is the system mean plus function claim for the system

(apparatus) claim 5 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 5 rejection,

as such; "The system of Claim 22,wherein the processing means further comprises a set of

servlets.".

10.   Claim 6 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The apparatus of Claim 5 further

comprising

        a database server that contains the data being accessed by the application server

        wherein

                the database server and

                the application server are located in different geographic areas.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15

and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus

interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second (i.e., servlet) Java language applications not necessarily collocated (i.e., col. 6,lines 20-39) as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

Further, as per claim 15, this claim is the method claim for the system (apparatus) claim 6 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 6 rejection, as such; "The method of Claim 14 further comprising accessing the database using a 2 database server that contains the data being accessed by the application server wherein the database server and the application server are located in different geographic areas.".

Further, as per claim 24, this claim is the system mean plus function claim for the system (apparatus) claim 6 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 6 rejection, as such; "The system of Claim 23 further comprising means for storing the database that contains the data being accessed by the application server wherein the database server and the application server arc located in different geographic areas.".

11.   Claim 7 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The apparatus of Claim 6 further comprising

a communications network that permits

the client,

the application server and

the database server to communicate data with each other and

wherein the data communications between

the client and

application server occur using

the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) that

tunnels through the security mechanism.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15

and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus

interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-

col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second (i.e., servlet) Java

language applications not necessarily collocated (i.e., col. 6,lines 20-39). Further, whereas the

use of the multiple security enablement's clearly are utilized in a database access environment

(i.e., figure 7 and associated description) via associated proxy object generation/instantiation

over the network (i.e., Internet, and associated HTTP transfer protocol) upon client

initiation/request, whereas the database access encompass the particular database driver objects

required for access with the security mechanism located in the logical data/object path (i.e.,

tunneling path between the client and server(s) with associated references as accessed across the

network via associated ORB processes), as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

Further, as per claim 16, this claim is the method claim for the system (apparatus) claim 7

above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 7 rejection, as such; "The

method of Claim 15, wherein the communications between the client computer and the

application server uses the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) that tunnels through the security

mechanism.".

Further, as per claim 25, this claim is the system mean plus function claim for the system

(apparatus) claim 7 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 7 rejection,

as such; "The system of Claim 24 further comprising means for communicating between the

client, the application server and the database server to communicate data with each other and

wherein the data communications between the client and application server occur using the

hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) that tunnels through the security mechanism.".

12.   Claim 8 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The apparatus of Claim 7, wherein

the data communications between

the client and

the application server occur over port 80.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15

and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus

interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-

col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second (i.e., servlet) Java

language applications not necessarily collocated (i.e., col. 6,lines 20-39). Further, whereas the

use of the multiple security enablement's clearly are utilized in a database access environment

(i.e., figure 7 and associated description) via associated proxy object generation/instantiation

over the network (i.e., col. 8,lines 41-43, where the teachings of 'The target ID identifies the

server target object while the port ID identifies a port used to address the server target object.

For example, port 80 on an Internet node indicates a web server.' as referenced to Internet, and

associated HTTP transfer protocol specifically apply) upon client initiation/request, whereas the

database access encompass the particular database driver objects required for access with the

security mechanism located in the logical data/object path (i.e., tunneling path between the client

and server(s) with associated references as accessed across the network via associated ORB

processes), as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

Further, as per claim 17, this claim is the method claim for the system (apparatus) claim 8

above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 8 rejection, as such; "The

method of Claim 16, wherein the communications between the client and the application server

occur over port 80.".

Further, as per claim 26, this claim is the system mean plus function claim for the system

(apparatus) claim 8 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 8 rejection,

as such; "The system of Claim 25, wherein the data communications between the client and the

application server occur over port 80.".

13.   Claim 9 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The apparatus of Claim 8, wherein

        the one or more database drivers further comprise

              one or more JDBC drivers.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15

and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus

interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-

col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) and support of the Java server database access addresses the

JDBC drivers aspect, as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

Further, as per claim 18, this claim is the method claim for the system (apparatus) claim 9

above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 9 rejection, as such; "The

method of Claim 17, wherein the one or more database drivers further 2 comprise one or more

JDBC drivers.".

Further, as per claim 27, this claim is the system mean plus function claim for the system

(apparatus) claim 9 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 9 rejection,

as such; "The system of Claim 26, wherein the one or more database drivers further comprise

one or more JDBC drivers.".

14.   Claim 10 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The apparatus of Claim 6, wherein

        the application server further comprises

                means for batching one or more database requests from the client computer

                        so that the batch of database requests are

                                sent periodically to the database server.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15

and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus

interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figures 4,12 and associated descriptions, col.

4,lines 61-col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) and support of the Java server database access

addresses the JDBC/batch [transaction oriented] aspects, as broadly interpreted by the

examiner.).

Further, as per claim 19, this claim is the method claim for the system (apparatus) claim

10 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 10 rejection, as such; "The

method of Claim 15 further comprises batching one or more database requests from the client

computer at the application server so that the batch of database requests are sent periodically to

the database server.".

Further, as per claim 28, this claim is the system mean plus function claim for the system

(apparatus) claim 10 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 10

rejection, as such; "The system of Claim 24, wherein the application server further comprises

means for batching one or more database requests from the client computer so that the batch of

database requests are sent periodically to the database server.".

15.   As per claim 29; "A system [This claim is the method embodied software claim for the

system (apparatus) claims 1-5,9 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the

claims 1-5,9 rejection] for accessing data by a Java applet wherein the data is located behind a

security mechanism, the system comprising:

a client

that executes a Java applet having a series of instructions that includes

accessing data from a database,

the client further comprising

one or more database proxy objects that are

generated by the Java applet in response to a database request;

an application server

that executes a servlet that interact with

the database proxy objects and

generates one or more objects corresponding to

the database proxy objects,

the application server further comprising

one or more JDBC drivers that are

integrated into the objects generated by the servlets

wherein

the JDBC drivers interface with a database so that

the application server requests data from the database; and

wherein

the applet interacts with the database through the application server so that

a security mechanism protecting the client

does not interrupt the accessing of the data in the database.".

16.   As per claim 30; "A system [This claim is the method embodied software claim for the

system (apparatus) claims 1,5 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claims

1,5 rejection] for accessing data located behind a security mechanism, comprising:

> a client

>> that executes a first application having a series of instructions that includes

>>> accessing data from a database,

>> the client further comprising

>>> one or more database proxy objects;

> an application server

>> that executes one or more second applications that interact with

>>> the database proxy objects and

>> have one or more corresponding objects,

>> the application server further comprising

>>> one or more drivers that interface with a database so that

>>>> the application server requests data from the database; and

> wherein

>> the client interacts with the database through the application server so that

>>> a security mechanism protecting the client:

>>>> does not interrupt the accessing of the data in the database.".

17.   Claim 31 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The system of Claim 30, wherein

        the first and second set of applications are

               Java language applications.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 7,8,10-15 and

associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus interfacing

for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-col. 5,line

9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first and second Java language applications, as broadly

interpreted by the examiner.).

18.   Claim 32 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The system of Claim 31, wherein

        the first application comprises

               an applet.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 7,8,10-15 and

associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus interfacing

for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-col. 5,line

9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second (i.e., servlet) Java language

applications, as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

19.   Claim 33 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The system of Claim 31,wherein

        the second set of applications comprises

               a set of servlets.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 7,8,10-15 and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second set (i.e., servlet(s)) Java language applications, as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

20. Claim 34 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The system of Claim 33 further comprising

a database server that contains the data being accessed by the application server wherein

the database server and

the application server are located in different geographic areas.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15 and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second (i.e., servlet) Java language applications not necessarily collocated (i.e., col. 6,lines 20-39) as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

21. Claim 35 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The system of Claim 34 further comprising

a communications network that permits

the client,

the application server and

the database server to communicate data with each other and

wherein the data communications between

the client and

application server occur using

the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) that

tunnels through the security mechanism.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15

and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus

interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-

col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second (i.e., servlet) Java

language applications not necessarily collocated (i.e., col. 6,lines 20-39). Further, whereas the

use of the multiple security enablement's clearly are utilized in a database access environment

(i.e., figure 7 and associated description) via associated proxy object generation/instantiation

over the network (i.e., Internet, and associated HTTP transfer protocol) upon client

initiation/request, whereas the database access encompass the particular database driver objects

required for access with the security mechanism located in the logical data/object path (i.e.,

tunneling path between the client and server(s) with associated references as accessed across the

network via associated ORB processes), as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

22.   Claim 36 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The system of Claim 35, wherein

the data communications between

the client and

the application server occur over port 80.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15

and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus

interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61-

col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) constitutes first (i.e., applet) and second (i.e., servlet) Java

language applications not necessarily collocated (i.e., col. 6,lines 20-39). Further, whereas the

use of the multiple security enablement's clearly are utilized in a database access environment

(i.e., figure 7 and associated description) via associated proxy object generation/instantiation

over the network (i.e., col. 8,lines 41-43, where the teachings of 'The target ID identifies the

server target object while the port ID identifies a port used to address the server target object.

For example, port 80 on an Internet node indicates a web server.' as referenced to Internet, and

associated HTTP transfer protocol specifically apply) upon client initiation/request, whereas the

database access encompass the particular database driver objects required for access with the

security mechanism located in the logical data/object path (i.e., tunneling path between the client

and server(s) with associated references as accessed across the network via associated ORB

processes), as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

23.   Claim 37 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The system of Claim 36, wherein

        the one or more database drivers further comprise

                one or more JDBC drivers.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15 and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figure 4 and associated description, col. 4,lines 61- col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) and support of the Java server database access addresses the JDBC drivers aspect, as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

24.   Claim 38 *additionally recites* the limitation that; "The system of Claim 34, wherein

the application server further comprises

means for batching one or more database requests from the client computer

so that the batch of database requests are

sent periodically to the database server.".

The teachings of Albaugh et al suggest such limitations (i.e., ABSTRACT, figures 1-5,7,8,10-15 and associated descriptions, whereas the use of Java in support of the CORBA object bus interfacing for an associated application (i.e., figures 4,12 and associated descriptions, col. 4,lines 61-col. 5,line 9, col. 6,lines 30-63) and support of the Java server database access addresses the JDBC/batch [transaction oriented] aspects, as broadly interpreted by the examiner.).

Response to Amendment

25.   As per applicant's argument concerning the lack of teaching by Albaugh et al of "generation of proxy objects [via applications command]", the examiner has fully considered in this response to amendment; the arguments, and finds them not to be persuasive. Nowhere in the

claim language does the recitation of a requirement for an explicit claiming of the differentiation

aspect concerning the use of an application not inherently associated with the use of the

instantiated objects (i.e., proxies or whatever type of objects); just the broad "first application

capable ... second application ..." criteria per se. Further, while Albaugh et al may be primarily

'concerned' with object/security functionality aspects, nonetheless, the reference inherent

teachings (i.e., object instantiation/creation is inherent in an application or client and server

application that uses objects) clearly addresses the claim limitations as presently presented.

Therefore, the various Albaugh et al references to the performance of objects

functionality/transfer (i.e., client to server request, or server to client response in inherently the

form of object references; clearly objects transferred nonetheless), as being *broadly interpreted*

by the examiner, as per the claim language, would therefore be applicable in the rejection, such

that the rejection support references collectively encompass the said claim limitations in their

entirety.

26.   As per applicant's argument concerning the lack of teaching by Albaugh et al of

"forwarding of proxy objects", the examiner has fully considered in this response to amendment;

the arguments, and finds them not to be persuasive, again, as discussed above. Further, the

various Albaugh et al references to the performance of objects functionality/transfer (i.e.,

inherently in the form of object reference requests; clearly objects transferred nonetheless), as

being *broadly interpreted by the examiner*, as per the claim language, would therefore be

applicable in the rejection, such that the rejection support references collectively encompass the

said claim limitations in their entirety.

27.   As per applicant's argument concerning the lack of teaching by Albaugh et al of "security

mechanisms ...", the examiner has fully considered in this response to amendment; the

arguments, and finds them not to be persuasive (i.e., figure 8 and associated descriptions dealing

with the client/server security services as associated with the ISO layers *below* the application

layer (that calls/formats at the protocol, TCP, etc., layers using SSL) thereby clearly associating

an application instantiated objects utilizing security services in a defined communications

channel/session.

28.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

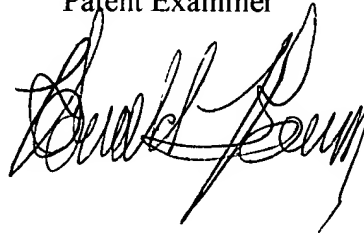date of this final action.

Conclusion

29.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from examiner

should be directed to Ronald Baum, whose telephone number is (571) 272-3861, and whose

unofficial Fax number is (571) 273-3861. The examiner can normally be reached Monday

through Thursday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh, can be reached at (571) 272-3795. The Fax number for the organization

where this application is assigned is **571-273-8300**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. For more information for

unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the

PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ronald Baum

Patent Examiner

CHRISTOPHER REVAK
PRIMARY EXAMINER